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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/789,139	02/27/2004	Kevin P. Connors	ALTU-1110	9270
72003	7590	05/19/2008	EXAMINER	
STALLMAN & POLLOCK LLP			JOHNSON III, HENRY M	
353 SACRAMENTO STREET , SUITE 2200			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111			3739	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/789,139	CONNORS ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Henry M. Johnson, III	3739

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 February 2008.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 15-17, 19-24, 26, 33, 36 and 38-48 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 15-17, 19-24, 26, 33, 36 and 38-48 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 02 August 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ . |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ . |

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed February 25, 2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The action verbs in a method claim are the determining factor in the method's patentability. The **providing** of a filament lamp is clearly such a step. Applicant has added the structural limitations of the filament lamp to the method claims. To be entitled to patentable weight in method claims, the recited structural limitations therein must affect the method in a manipulative sense and not amount to the mere claiming of a use of a particular structure. The structure of the filament lamp has no affect on the method in a manipulative sense and is given no patentable weight (Ex parte PFEIFFER, 135 USPQ 31 (Bd. Pat. App. & Int. 1961)).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 45-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The claims are dependent on a cancelled claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 15-17, 19-24, 26, 33, 36, 38 and 42-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Application Publication US 2004/0093042 to Altshuler et al. ('3042) in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication US 2002/0173780 to Altshuler et al. ('3780) and further in view of U.S. Patent 6,120,497 to Anderson et al. Altshuler et al. '3042 teach a method and apparatus for treating tissue (non-invasive wrinkle removal) in a region at depth by applying optical radiation thereto of a wavelength able to reach the depth of the region and of a selected relatively low power for a duration sufficient for the radiation to effect the desired treatment while concurrently cooling tissue above the selected region to protect such tissue (abstract). The irradiation source (Fig. 1, # 1) may be a radiant lamp, a halogen lamp, an incandescent lamp, an arc lamp, a fluorescent lamp, a light emitting diode, a laser (including diode and fiber lasers), the sun or other suitable optical energy source (paragraph 0044). Cooling is provided by a contact plate (Fig. 1, # 8) and may be made out of a suitable heat transfer material, and also, where the plate contacts tissue, of a material having a good optical match with the tissue. Sapphire is disclosed as an example of a suitable material for the plate. In some embodiments, the contact plate may have a high degree of thermal conductivity, for example, to allow cooling of the surface of the tissue by cooling mechanism (paragraph 0050). The irradiation time may vary from approximately 2 seconds to approximately 2 hours

(paragraph 0012). The treatment times overlap those claimed and one skilled in the art would use a time appropriate to achieve the desired temperature based on the operating parameters of the radiation source. Cooling may be applied concurrently with the irradiation or prior to irradiation (paragraph 0011). The cooling of the epidermal layer in conjunction with irradiation inherently yields an inverted temperature gradient. Sensors or other monitoring devices may also be embedded in cooling mechanism, for example, to monitor the temperature, or determine the degree of cooling required by tissue, and be manually or electronically controlled (paragraph 0051). A skilled artesian knows that such control may be via a simple timer or feedback mechanism such as a temperature sensor and typically provides for a means of notification that the process has ended. Indicator lights and audible tones are known and obvious. Altshuler et al. '3042 further teach an irradiation wavelength of from 1050 to 1250 nanometers (paragraph 0010), which is well known to penetrate tissue from about 2-5 millimeters. A filter (Fig. 1, # 3) is included for wavelength selection. Altshuler et al. '3042 do not disclose cooling after termination of the treatment radiation. Altshuler et al. '3780 teach an apparatus and method for irradiating tissue with a cooled waveguide for cooling the tissue before, during and after irradiation. This clearly teaches a predetermined time after irradiation termination or the cooling would continue indefinitely. Neither Altshuler et al. '3042 nor Altshuler et al. '3780 disclose the specific temperature at which collagen shrinks. Anderson et al. teach a method for treating wrinkles with radiation at depths from 100 microns to 1.2 millimeters (overlaps claim depth) using laser or incoherent radiation (abstract). Anderson et al. specifically disclose the known property of collagen to shrink at temperatures from 60°C to 70°C.

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to continue cooling the tissue following radiation as taught by Altshuler et al. '3780 while heating collagen to a temperature above 60°C as taught by Anderson et al. in the method of Altshuler et al. '3042 to protect the

surface tissue during the treatment process and shrink the collagen. The importance of cooling to avoid damage to peripheral area and it is considered obvious to one of skill in the art, and such person would continue cooling to limit such damage. The combination of the known methodologies would clearly yield a predictable result.

Both Altshuler et al. references provide a handpiece. To provide switches and indicators necessary for operation on the handpiece is well known and obvious.

Claim 40 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Application Publication US 2004/0093042 to Altshuler et al. ('3042) in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication US 2002/0173780 to Altshuler et al. ('3780) in view of U.S. Patent 6,120,497 to Anderson et al. as applied to claim 15 above and further in view of U.S. Patent 5,885,274 to Fullmer et al. The Altshuler et al. and Anderson et al. teachings are discussed above, but do not teach the importance of the temperature of the filament. Fullmer et al. disclose a filament lamp for use in dermatological treatments including the use of a simmer voltage to maintain the temperature of the filament to allow faster rise time of the light pulses and to enhance the short pulses by the filament being in a warm condition (Col. 7, lines 42-45). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to use the simmer pulse (long pulse) as taught by Fullmer et al. in the method of Altshuler et al. '3042 in view of Altshuler et al. '3780 in Anderson et al. to improve the efficiency of the light source pulse integrity as suggested by Fullmer et al.

Claim 41 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Application Publication US 2004/0093042 to Altshuler et al. ('3042) in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication US 2002/0173780 to Altshuler et al. ('3780) in view of U.S. Patent 6,120,497 to Anderson et al. as applied to claim 15 above and further in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication US 2005/0107850 to Vaynberg et al. The Altshuler et al. teachings are

discussed above, but do not teach control of the light source using detected light from the source. Vaynberg et al. disclose a method and system for skin rejuvenation by heating collagen (paragraph 0037) using light from a non-coherent source. The light source is controlled using a light sensor (Fig. 1, # 135) that provides feedback to a controller (Fig. 1, # 130) to alter the pulse parameters (Paragraph 0018). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to use the optical feedback as taught by Vaynberg et al. in the method of Altshuler et al. '3042 in view of Altshuler et al. '3780 in view of Anderson et al. to provide positive control of the treatment parameters.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Henry M. Johnson, III whose telephone number is (571) 272-4768. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 5:30 AM to 2:00 PM.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Linda C. Dvorak can be reached on (571) 272-4764. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Henry M. Johnson, III/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3739

/HMJ/
5/15/2008